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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
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| 10/532,419 | 04/22/2005 | Leif Hansen | KN-87PCT | 1776 |
| 40570 | 7590 | 07/28/2009 | EXAMINER | |
| FRIEDRICH KUEFFNER | | | FREAY, CHARLES GRANT | |
| 317 MADISON AVENUE, SUITE 910 | | | | |
| NEW YORK, NY 10017 | | | ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
| | | | 3746 | |
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) | |
| | 10/532,419 | HANSEN ET AL. | |
| | Examiner | Art Unit | |
| | Charles G. Freay | 3746 | |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on April 30, 2009.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ . |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ . |

DETAILED ACTION

This office action is in response to the amendment of April 30, 2009. In making the below rejections and/or objections the examiner has considered and addressed each of the applicant's arguments.

Claim Objections

Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informalities: in line 16 the reference numerals 5 and 7 are used to refer to the pressure generator outlet; however, only 5 should be used since the reference numeral 7 refers to the outlet of the pressure generator. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1-4, 7, 14 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bessiere in view of Weld (USPN 1,114,659).

Bessiere discloses a fluid supply unit including a pump/fluid generator 11 having a pressure outlet 15 which communicates to a pressure booster having a low pressure piston 1 and a high pressure piston 3 which operates in a chamber 4. Furthermore there is a switching valve 18 which when switched delivers a portion of the fluid from the pressure generator to be delivered to act on the low pressure piston 1. The pressure booster is installed between the pressure generator and an outlet 7. The pump/pressure generator and the pressure booster share a common housing and are clearly rigidly connected, the booster being arranged on an axial extension of the pressure generator. Bessiere does not show the housing being made of multiple pieces or that there is a joining surface between the pressure generator and the pressure booster. Weld discloses a similar reciprocating piston pump having a pressure generator 30,31

connected through an outlet passage 4 to a low pressure piston6 of a booster. The pressure generator and the booster have a common housing in multiple pieces which are clearly shown in the figure. The elements are threaded together at interfaces which include an interface where the outlet passage of the pressure generator 30,31 is connected to the booster. At the time of the invention one of ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to make the housing of Bessiere of multiple pieces, as taught by Weld, and to have one of the joining surfaces be located between the pressure generator and the booster. This modification of the Bessiere housing would allow for easier assembly, disassembly and repair of the device including the housing parts and the various pistons, valves etc. located therein. Furthermore, it has been held that making elements separable is obvious where there is a reason to do so (such as set forth above), see *In re Dulberg*, 289 F.2d 522, 523, 129 USPQ 348, 349 (CCPA 1961).

Claims 5 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bessiere in view of Weld as applied to claims 1 and 2 above, and further in view of Gram et al (USPN 5,868,122) .

As set forth above Bessiere in view of Weld discloses a fluid supply unit substantially as claimed but does not disclose the tank being rigidly connected or integrated into the housing with the pressure generator. Gram et al disclose a similar fluid drive system having a pressure generating pump with an integrated and rigidly connected tank 28. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art to integrate and rigidly connect a hydraulic tank to the device of Bessiere in order to create a compact unit of a single piece design which would reduce the number of parts and make transportation simpler.

Claims 8-10 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bessiere in view of Weld.

As set forth above Bessiere In view of Weld discloses the invention substantially as claimed but does not set forth that the pump is a gear pump or that the motor and the pump have a common shaft. The examiner took official notice that gear pumps are well known fluid motor type drive pumps and further that pumps having a common shaft with an electric motor are well known in the last office action. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to utilize a gear pump in view of its simple construction and because it is a positive displacement pump and therefore the amount of driven fluid is easily determined and controlled. Furthermore the pump and the motor having a common shaft would have been obvious in order to reduce the number of parts and to create a compact assembly.

It is noted that in the reply of October 27, 2008 the applicant did not challenge the examiner's taking of official notice as set forth above. This is taken as an admission that gear pumps are well known fluid motor type drive pumps and further that pumps having a common shaft with an electric motor, which represents a rigid connection between the motor and pressure generator, are well known in the prior art.

Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bessiere in view of Weld as applied to claim 10 above.

As set forth above Bessiere in view of Weld discloses the invention substantially as claimed but does not disclose a battery housed in the housing. The examiner took official notice that batteries are well known power sources for electric motors. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to provide such a battery and to house it in the housing in order to improve the portability obtained by the Bessiere design and to protect the battery.

It is noted that in the reply of October 27, 2008 the applicant did not challenge the examiner's taking of official notice as set forth above. This is taken as an admission that batteries are well known power sources for electric motors in the prior art.

Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bessiere in view of Weld as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Miyazaki (USPN 4,393,749).

As set forth above Bessiere in view of Weld discloses the invention substantially as claimed but does not disclose that the booster is made of a light material. Miyazaki teaches of a booster piston made of aluminum. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to make the Bessiere booster piston of aluminum as taught by Miyazaki to reduce the weight of the device.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-15 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s).

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Charles G. Freay whose telephone number is 571-272-4827. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 8:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Devon Kramer can be reached on 571-272-7118. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Charles G Freay/
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3746

CGF
July 25, 2009